

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



THE OLD GARDEN, SANTIAGO, CHILE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY CHARLES FRANCIS BROWNE

NOTES

HRISTMAS PAGEANT—One of the memorable events of the year was the drama of the Nativity and the Massacre of the Innocents given in Fullerton Hall on December 17 and 19. The scheme of the play and the design of the stage pictures were by Hermann Rosse, Head of the Department of Design in the School, and the costumes were executed by students in this department, while the scenes were painted by other classes in the school. The words, a peculiarly

beautiful transcription of the scriptural story, were composed by Cloyd Head, and the music was by Eric Delamarter. This too was of an unusual and lovely character and in this respect accorded well with the distinctive quality of the other arts of the play.

Mrs. David Adler impersonated the Virgin, Paul Bartlett was Joseph, and Jesseca Penn Evans was the Angel Gabriel. Helen Head Fivey had the role of the Archangel Michael, Lionel Robertson played the dual part of priest and beggar, William Owen was Herod. Donald Robertson spoke the prologue.



EMERALD LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY OLIVER DENNETT GROVER

THE DOCENTS—Mrs. Herman Hall has gone to California on a leave of absence until April 1. While she is in Los Angeles she will give a course of lectures on art. In her absence from the Institute Miss Parker will be Acting Head of the Museum Instruction Department, with Miss Stanton to assist her in conducting classes.

School Notes—The engagement of George W. Bellows as visiting instructor terminated with the holidays. A faculty luncheon in his honor and a dinner given by his enthusiastic classes testified to his popularity among teachers and

students. Mr. Randall Davey will begin an engagement of three months as instructor in painting, on January 5. Applications to enter his classes should be made at the school office.

The number of applications by prospective students for courses in the school has been so large that enrollments have had to be limited. Only those who were listed before December 1 can be accommodated in classes.

The night school, closed for three weeks on account of the fuel crisis, will reopen on January 5, when day school classes also are resumed after the Yuletide vacation.

FESTAL DECORATION—The bonattar reproduced in part on pages 8 and 9, lent by Edwin Pearson, is an eighteenth century Swedish festal decoration illustrating Biblical themes: the wise virgins and the bridegroom, three kings and the three wise men bringing gifts to the Christchild, Herod-identified by an inscription above which is a panel decorated with angels and flower forms. Suitable inscriptions taken from an early translation of the Bible explain the meaning of the figures represented. A century ago these "bonattar" were very common as wall decoration in Swedish homes during Twelfth Night, the period between Christmas and Epiphany. The decorations are painted in vivid colors on tough paper.

MATERIALS NEEDED — Soldiers Fort Sheridan who are engaged in Reconstruction Work are in need of additional materials for the objects they make. In particular they need art linen (of any amount or color); new pieces of silk, satin, cretonne, upholstery stuff, and the like, for tray bases and bag linings; cross-stitch canvas; burlap and hooks for hooked rugs; reed for baskets, etc.; crochet cotton, yarn, embroidery silk for weaving; beads, both large and small; library paste; knitting needles; nut picks; blue, gray, and black dyes. The Alliance Française asks that these materials be sent by mail to Mrs. E. C. Dana, Head Aide and Buyer for the Division of Occupational Aides, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

POPULAR PRIZE AWARD—The Edward B. Butler Popular Prize of one

hundred dollars, for the painting in the American exhibition receiving the largest number of votes from visitors to the museum during the exhibition period, has been awarded to Walter L. Palmer for his painting "Silent dawn."

GIFT OF PAINTINGS—The Friends of American Art purchased from the annual American exhibition the following paintings, to add to their collection in the Art Institute: "Evening," by Jerome Meyers; "The Cotton Gin," by Harry L. Hoffman; and "Unrest," by Sidney E. Dickinson.

LECTURES — The fifth lecture—on "The Romanesque style, England and Italy"—in the series on architecture by Thomas E. Tallmadge will be given on February 2. His remaining February lectures, on the ninth, the sixteenth, and the twenty-third, will deal with the Gothic style of architecture in France, England, and Italy.

On February 3 Dr. Ian C. Hannah, Professor of History at Oberlin College and author of a number of books on history and art, will discuss "The Bayeux tapestry." Dr. Hannah's activity as a lecturer and teacher is the culmination of years of study in his native England (He received his M. A. degree at Cambridge in 1899) with subsequent tours of study and teaching in continental South Africa, Europe, China, Canada, where he was president of King's College, Nova Scotia, for two vears. His research in Irish mediaeval architecture, on which he lectured at the Art Institute last February, brought him a fellowship in the Society of Antiquaries of London. His career as a University Extension Lecturer for Oxford and Cambridge began in 1899. By 1916 he could boast five successful American lecture tours, ending with a series of thirty lectures on the "Appreciation of art" at the University of California.

Maurice W. Brockwell on February 10 will tell us "How to read pictures." Mr. Brockwell also is a Cambridge University Extension Lecturer, bringing to his subject the result of years of research and study in both public and private collections of Europe and, more recently, America. He was for a time librarian and secretary to Berenson, the eminent authority on Italian art, and honorary secretary for Great Britain of the Van Eyck Memorial Fund. several years he has been a regular contributor to various English periodicals and papers, to Thieme-Becker's Lexikon, and to the Gazette des Beaux-Arts, of which he was the English correspondent. He is the author and joint author of many books on art. By means of lantern slides he will analyze the paintings under discussion and will tell prospective visitors to the galleries abroad what to look for in the pictures to be seen there.

On February 17 instead of a lecture there will be a concert, given by members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The concluding lecture of the month, on February 23, will be delivered by Miss M. Antonia Lamb, whose subject will be "The needlework of the Christian era." As head of the Art Needlework Department of the Municipal School of Art at Leicester and Honorary Associate of the Royal School of Art Needlework



VIRGIN WITH THE PARROT—BY H. S. BEHAM PRESENTED BY MR. AND MRS. POTTER PALMER

at South Kensington, Miss Lamb has had abundant opportunity to organize lectures which cover the history of the art of sewing and fabric decoration from the earliest times to the present day. means of a unique collection of about eight hundred lantern slides illustrative of her subject and also a collection of plates in gold and color, which reproduce textiles of many kinds, she demonstrates that the needleworkers were the earliest historians and that some sort of textile art was known in nearly every nation in the prehistoric periods. In recent years at least, the Art Institute's lecture course has not afforded any such comprehensive resumé of the history of needlework.

March lectures, including the course on painting, will be found listed in the calendar on page 15.